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CHRONOLOGY AND HISTORY.*

ABBEYS AND MONASTERIES, robbed of their plate and jewels by William the Conqueror, 1069; entirely dissolved by Henry VIII. 1540. He suppressed, in England and Wales, 643 monasteries, 90 colleges, 2374 churches and chapels, and 110 hospitals; and had the abbots of Reading, Glastonbury, and Saint John's, Colchester, hanged and quartered, for refusing to surrender their abbeys and denying his supremacy.

ABBEVILLE, France, 100 houses destroyed, and 150 persons perished, by an explosion of gunpowder, Nov. 1773.

ABERDEEN, University of, founded, 1477; King's College founded, 1500; Marechal College founded, 1593; the town of Aberdeen and its vicinity visited by a most destructive inundation, Aug. 8, 1829.

ABOUKIR, in Egypt, surrendered to the English forces, March 18, 1801.

ABSTINENTS, a sect who abstain from wine, flesh, and marriage, arose in 170.

ACADEMIES, the principal foreign, founded as follows:—*Berlin*, Royal Society, 1700. A literary society incorporated with it, 1744. *Bologna*, for physic and mathematics, 1699; arts and sciences, 1714. *Brescia*, 1626. *Brest*, military, 1682. *Caen*, Normandy, belles lettres,

Copenhagen. 1705. *Copenhagen*, polite literature, 1753. *Cortona*, Etruscan antiquities, 1726. *Cremona*, 1560; renewed, under the title of *Disuniti*, 1607. *Dublin*, arts,

Florence. 1750. *Erfurt*, Thuringia, sciences, 1755. *Florence*,

* Adapted to Gould's *Common-place Plan*, as taught in the first volume of this work, which may still be had of the publisher, together with *blank Place Books*, containing Locke's Index Table, and the necessary printed instruction for its use.

- Geneva.* belles lettres, 1272; Della Crusca, 1582. *Geneva*, medical, 1715. *Genoa*, painting and sculpture, 1751. *Germany*, natural history, 1652; military, 1752; medical, 1617. *Haerlem*, sciences, 1760. *Lisbon*, royal historical, by John V. 1722. *London*, the Society of Antiquaries of London, 1751. The Royal Academy of Painting, at London, 1768. *Lyons*, science and belles lettres, 1700; the royal societies of physic, mathematics, and arts united to it, 1758. *Madrid*, painting, sculpture, and architecture, 1753. *Manchester*, Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, 1771. *Mantua* (of the Vigilanti,) sciences, 1704. *Marseilles*, belles lettres, history, and criticism, 1726. *Milan*, sciences, 1719. *Naples*, arts and sciences, 1540. *Nismes*, royal, 1682. *Padua* (of the Ricovrati,) poetry, 1610. *Palermo*, medical, 1645. *Paris*, of the Sorbonne, for divinity, 1256; of St. Luke, for painting, 1391; of Verona, for music, 1543; for French, eloquence, and poetry, by Louis XIII., 1635; royal, of inscriptions and belles lettres, by Louis XIV. 1663; of painting and sculpture, by ditto, 1664; of architecture, by ditto, 1671; royal, of surgery, 1731; of agriculture, 1761; royal military, 1751; natural philosophy, 1796. *Parma*, of the Innominati, 1550; *Cremona*, 1560; renewed as the Disuniti, 1607. *Perousa*, of the Insensati, 1561; Filigerti, or Lovers of Industry, 1574; enlarged, 1652. *Petersburg*, sciences, 1724; military, 1732; arts, 1764; Russian literature, 1811. *Prussia*, 1750. *Rome*, of the Umoristi, for comic poetry, 1611; of the Fantascici, 1625; of the Infecondi, 1653; the French school, for painting, 1665; English, 1752. *Spain*, royal military, 1751. *Stockholm*, royal, of sciences, 1750; belles lettres, 1758; agriculture, 1781. *Turkey*, military, 1775. *Toulon*, military, 1682. *Upsal*, sciences, 1720. *Venice*, medical, 1701. *Verona*, music, 1543. *Vienna*, oriental literature, 1810. *Warsaw*, languages and history, 1753. The principal *United States*, learned academies and societies in the U. S. of America, are the following: 1. The American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, founded in 1769. This society has published nine volumes, 4to. of Transactions. In 1815 it appointed a large committee to superintend a historical department, which has published one vol. 8vo. 2. The Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, founded in 1791. It has printed twenty-two vols. 8vo. of collections. 3. The Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, New Haven,

founded in 1799, has published one vol. of Transactions. 4. The American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston, founded in 1780, has published four vols. 4to. of Transactions. 5. The Historical Society of New York, founded in 1809, has published four vols. 8vo. of Collections. 6. The Literary and Philosophical Society of New York, founded in 1815, has published two vols. 4to. of Transactions. 7. The Academy of Natural Science, Philadelphia, founded in 1818, has published five vols. 8vo. 8. The Lyceum of Natural History, New York, founded in 1818, has published two vols. 8vo. There are, besides, the Historical Society of Concord, New Hampshire; the Essex Historical Society, Salem, Massachusetts; the Columbian Institute, at Washington, D. C. and others; but their publications are few.

Achaia, founded, B. C. 1080.

Acra, or *Ptolemais*, the seat of the Kings of Jerusalem, taken by the Crusaders, 1191.

Acra, taken by Richard I. and other crusaders, July 12, 1191, after a siege of two years and the loss of 300,000 men; attacked by the French under Bonaparte, July 1, 1798, and relieved by Sir Sidney Smith, March 6, 1799, when the French were totally routed.

Actium, in Epirus, naval battle of, which rendered Augustus master of the Roman empire, Sept. 2, B. C. 31.

Adams, *John*, of Massachusetts, President of the United States, from March 4, 1797, to March 3, 1801.

Adams, *John Quincy*, of Massachusetts, President of the U. States, from March 4, 1825, to March 3, 1829.

Adams and *Jefferson*, ex-presidents, death of, on the 50th anniversary of the Independence of the United States, July 4, 1826.

Adrian, the emperor, visited Britain, 117, and built a strong rampart, 80 miles long, between Tyne and the Frith of Solway, 138.

Adrianople, taken by the Ottomans, 1360; taken from the Turks by the Russians, 1829.

Agincourt, battle of, between the French and English, gained by Henry V. Oct. 25, 1415; 10,000 of the French killed, and 14,000 taken prisoners—the English losing only 40. In the French army were four times as many men as in the English.

Agrarian Law, introduced at Rome, B. C. 486.

Alexander the Great, born B. C. 356.

Alexandria, Egypt, built by Alexander in 17 days, the walls whereof were six miles in circuit, B. C. 332; taken

by Cæsar, B. C. 46; by Dioclesian, 296; by the Persians, 615; by the Saracens, 640; by the French, 1798.

ALEXANDRIAN LIBRARY, consisting of 400,000 manuscripts, destroyed by fire, B. C. 47.—The second library, consisting of 700,000 volumes, was destroyed by the Saracens, under Caliph Omar, at whose command they for six months burned books, instead of wood, for the purpose of heating the water for their baths, 640.

ALFRED (called the Great,) born at Wantage, Berks, 849; succeeded his brother Ethelred on the throne, 872; took London from the Danes, besieged Rochester, and drove them to their ships, 882. He divided England into counties and hundreds, built the University of Oxford, took a survey of England, and formed a body of laws, which, though now lost, are esteemed as the origin of English Common Law.

ALFRED, son of Ethelred II.; his eyes were put out, 600 of his train murdered at Guildford by Earl Godwin's vassals, and he led to a monastery at Ely, 1036, where he soon afterwards died.

ALGEBRA, first known in Europe, 1494.

ALGIERS, formerly the country called Numidia, as united under Massinissa and Jugurtha. It became a Roman province 44 B. C.; afterwards it was independent, till the inhabitants invited Barbarossa, the pirate, to assist them against the Spaniards, who, however, seized it, 1516. Some time afterwards it became the property of the Turks; reduced by Admiral Blake, 1655; bombarded by the French, 1761; bombarded by the British fleet, under Lord Exmouth, and the Christian captives set free, Aug. 27, 1816.

AMERICA, first discovered by Columbus, 1492; South America, completely, by Vesp. Americus, a Florentine, and North America by John Cabot, a Venetian, 1497; thirteen colonies declared themselves independent of the British crown, 1776, and recognised as such by England, 1783. South American independence established, and recognised by the English sending consuls to the new states, 1824.

ANAXIMANDER, pupil of Thales, invented maps, globes, and the signs of the zodiac, about 560, B. C.

ANCHORS (of ships) invented, 578.

ANDRE, MAJOR, adjutant-general of the British army, hanged as a spy at Tappan, New York, Oct. 2, 1780.

ANN, QUEEN, born Feb. 6, 1665; married the Prince of Denmark, 1683; succeeded her brother-in-law, William III. on

the throne, March 8, 1702; crowned, and settled the first fruits and tenths on the poor clergy, 1704; died, Aug. 1, 1714, aged 49, and was succeeded by her cousin, George I. elector of Hanover.

ANTIOCH, in Syria, built by Seleucus after the battle of Ipsus, B. C. 300; 100,000 of its inhabitants killed by the Jews in one day, B. C. 145.

APOCALYPSE (the Revelation of St. John,) excluded from the sacred canon, in the council of Laodicea, 360; received again by that of Trent, 1545.

APOCRYPHA, history of, ends, B. C. 135.

APOLLO, Temple of, founded, B. C. 431.

ARCHERY, introduced by the Saxons; disused after the Norman conquest; revived by the Crusaders. All the statutes for the encouragement of archery are since the invention of fire arms!

AREOPAGUS, the famous senate of, established at Athens in the reign of Cecrops, B. C. 1509.

ARIANS, arose from their leader, Arius, who died 336. The doctrine of Arianism the ruling religion in the west, 493; exploded in Spain, 589.

ARITHMETIC, first taught in Egypt, and said to be brought thence to Greece by Thales, B. C. 600; oldest treatise on, known, by Euclid, B. C. 300; first introduced into Europe, from Arabia, about the end of the 10th century.

ARMS, coats of, became hereditary in families at the latter end of the 12th century. They took their rise from the knights painting their banners with different figures, to distinguish them in the crusades. The arms of England and France were first quartered by Edward III. 1358; the French arms discontinued by the English kings, Jan. 1, 1801.

ASSEMBLY of the States-general opened at Paris, May 5, 1789; formed into the National Assembly, June 16; decreed the country in danger, July 11, 1792.

ASSYRIA, kingdom of, began under Ninus, called Assur, B. C. 2084; lasted about 1264 years, ending with Sardanapalus.

ASTRONOMY, earliest observations of which we have any account, at Babylon, B. C. 2250; known to the Chinese, 1100; lunar eclipses observed at Babylon, with accuracy, 720; spherical form of the earth, and the true cause of lunar eclipses, taught by Thales, 640; further discoveries in, by Pythagoras, who taught the doctrine of celestial motions, and believed in the plurality of habitable worlds, &c. 500; Dionysius was the first who found the solar year to consist of 365 days, 5

- Hipparchus.* hours, and 49 minutes, 285; Hipparchus began his observations at Rhodes, 167; began his new cycle of the moon, consisting of 111,035 days, 143; great advances in the science made by Hipparchus, B. C. 140; the procession of the equinoxes confirmed, and the places and distances of the planets discovered, &c. by
- Ptolemy.* Ptolemy, A. D. 130; after the lapse of nearly seven centuries, during which time the science was neglected, it was resumed by the Arabs, about 800; and afterwards brought into Europe by the Moors, 1200; the true doctrine of the motions of the planetary bodies revived by Copernicus, 1530; improvements in, by Tycho Brahe, 1600; the true laws of planetary motion defined by Kepler, 1625; telescopes used in astronomy, and many phenomena discovered by Galileo, 1630; Sir Isaac Newton's "Principia," published, and the system, as now taught, incontrovertibly established, 1687; since which, various discoveries have been made by Cassini, Dr. Halley, Dr. Bradley, Dr. Herschell, and others.
- Copernicus.*
- Tycho Brahe.*
- Kepler.*
- Galileo.*
- Newton.*
- Cassini.*
- Herschell.*
- ATHENIANS**, defeated at Chæronea by the Bœotians, B. C. 447; entirely defeated by Lysander, 405, which occasioned the loss of their city, the ruin of their power, and the appointment of the 30 tyrants; defeated at Methone, the first battle that Philip of Macedon ever won in Greece, 360; revolt from Demetrius, 287.
- ATHENS**, founded by Cecrops, B. C. 1571; kingdom of, ended in Codrus, 1070; governed by annual archons, 684; city taken by Xerxes, 480; by the Romans, 87; by the Venetians, A. D. 1204; by the Turks, 1687; by the Greeks, 1826.
- AUROKA BOREALIS**, or the northern lights, first observed, March 6, 1715-16; electricity of, discovered, 1769.
- AUSTERLITZ**, battle of, Dec. 2, 1805.
- AUSTRIA**, anciently the Belgic Gaul of the Romans, taken from Hungary and annexed to Germany, when it received its present name, 1040; erected into a duchy, 1156; made an empire of, Aug. 11, 1804; Francis II. emperor of, made a formal resignation of the high office of Emperor of Germany, Aug. 7, 1806.
- AUSTRIA** and **RUSSIA** united against France, August, 1805.
- AVIGNON**, taken from the Pope by the French, 1769; restored, 1773; declared to belong to France by the National Assembly, 1791; and confirmed by the Congress of Allied Sovereigns, 1815.
- BABEL**, Tower of, began to be built, B. C. 2247, and was 40 years building; when, as the Bible informs us, God con-

founded the language of the builders, and dispersed them into different nations.

BANKS, first established by the Lombard Jews in Italy, 808; the name taken from *banco*, a bench, benches having been erected in the market-place for the exchange of money, &c.; the Bank of Venice established, 1157; of Genoa, 1345; of Amsterdam, 1609; of Hamburgh, 1710; of Rotterdam, 1635; of England, 1693; old Scotch Bank, 1695; Royal ditto, 1727; in the East Indies, 1787; America, 1791. The Bank of England was incorporated by King William and his Parliament, in consideration of £1,200,000 lent to government. In 1727, the interest was reduced from six to five per cent. Discontinued paying in cash, Feb. 25, 1797. Issued 20s. notes, March 9, 1797. Discontinuance of its payments in cash restricted by Parliament in 1816, not to extend beyond April 5, 1818. Cash payments resumed, 1821. Five per cents. reduced to four, March, 1822; lent sums on mortgage

United States Bank. and funded stock, April 24, 1824. Bank of the United States, first established, February, 1791. Present Bank of the United States, April 10, 1816. Capital, \$35,000,000. Charter expires, 3d of March, 1836.

BATTLES BY SEA:—With the French, when 200 of their ships were taken, laden with wine, 1297; on the coast of Britain, between the English and French, when both the admirals' ships were burnt, 1512; between the English and French, when the former were beaten, April 25, 1513; off Calais, between the English and the Spanish armada, 1588; in Dover road, between the English and Dutch, June 29, 1652; near Portland, with the Dutch, Feb. 18, 1653; near the coast of Flanders, June 2, 1653; off Cadiz, Sept. 1656; one hundred and thirty sail of Dutch merchantmen taken by the Duke of York, before war was declared, Nov. 1664; between the English and the Dutch, June 3, 1665; between the English, and the Dutch and French joined, June 1, 1666; at the mouth of the Thames, between the English and the Dutch, July 25, 1666; Dutch fleet sailed up the Medway, almost as far as Chatham, and destroyed great part of the English fleet, June 11, 1666; near Martinico, with the French, June 25, 1667; twelve Algerine pirates destroyed by Sir Edward Spragg, 1671; at Soleby, between the English and French joined, and the Dutch, May 28, 1672; on the coast of Holland, between the combined fleets and the Dutch, May 28, 1673; again, June 4,

- Texel.* 1673; at the mouth of the Texel, Aug. 11, 1673; English and Dutch beat by the French, off Beachy Head, June 30, 1690; French beat, off La Hogue, by Rook, May 19, 1692; off St. Vincent, June 16, 1693; near Vigo, August 5, 1702; off Carthagena, August 24, 1704; at Gibraltar, November 5, 1704; off the Lizard, October 9, 1707; near Carthagena, May 28, 1708; Spanish fleet destroyed by Sir George Byng, off Cape Passaro, in the Mediterranean, Aug. 11, 1718; off Toulon, between the combined fleets of France and Spain, and the English, Feb. 9, 1744; off Cape Finisterre, May 3, 1747; off Belleisle, Nov. 1759; off Brest, July 27, 1778; off Cape St. Vincent, Jan. 16, 1780; off Martinico, April 17, 1780; off ditto, May 15 and 19, 1780; at St. Jago, April 16, 1781; off Martinico, April 29, 1781; off Dogger Bank, Aug. 5, 1781; off Cape Henry, near Chesapeake Bay, Sept. 5, 1781; St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797; Nile, 1798; Copenhagen, 1801; Trafalgar, Oct. 1805; Navarino, Oct. 1827; British frigates, *Guerriere*, *Macedonian*, and *Java*, captured by the Americans, 1812; British squadron on Lake Erie, captured by Commodore Perry, September 10, 1813; squadron on Lake Champlain, captured by Commodore M'Donough, Sept. 11, 1814.
- Guerriere & Macedonian.* 1827; British frigates, *Guerriere*, *Macedonian*, and *Java*, captured by the Americans, 1812; British squadron on Lake Erie, captured by Commodore Perry, September 10, 1813; squadron on Lake Champlain, captured by Commodore M'Donough, Sept. 11, 1814.
- Erie.* 1813; British squadron on Lake Erie, captured by Commodore Perry, September 10, 1813; squadron on Lake Champlain, captured by Commodore M'Donough, Sept. 11, 1814.
- Champlain.* 1813; British squadron on Lake Erie, captured by Commodore Perry, September 10, 1813; squadron on Lake Champlain, captured by Commodore M'Donough, Sept. 11, 1814.
- BELGIUM**, incorporated with the French republic, Sept. 30, 1794.
- BELGRADE**, (battle of) between the Germans and Turks, when the latter were beaten, and lost 40,000 men, 1456; the city taken by the Turks, 1690.
- BELLS**, invented by Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, in Campania, about 400; first used in Churches, about 900.
- BERESINA**, passage of, French lost 20,000 men at, Nov. 8, 1812.
- BERKELEY CASTLE**, Gloucestershire, begun to be built by Henry I., 1108; finished by Henry II.
- BERMUDA ISLANDS**, discovered in 1609; settled 1612; nearly destroyed by a hurricane, Oct. 11, 1780.
- BERNADOTTE** nominated crown prince of Sweden, Aug. 18, 1810.
- BERWICK**, burned, 1173; again, 1216; taken from the Scots and annexed to England, 1333; taken by the Scots 1354; by the English, 1356; by the Scots, 1378; by the English, 1378; by the Scots, 1384; by the English, 1385; surrendered to Cromwell, 1648; secured by General Monk, 1659.
- BLOOD**, circulation of, first asserted by Michael Servetus, a French physician, 1553; fully confirmed by Harvey, 1628.
- BOADICEA**, Queen of the Iceni, at the head of the Britons, attacked the Romans, burned London, and massacred 70,000 of

its inhabitants ; but being shortly afterwards captured by Suetonius, poisoned herself, 59.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY, Oxford, founded, 1598 ; by Sir Thomas Bodley, who died, 1612.

BÆOTIAN WAR, commenced B. C. 366 ; ended, 379.

BOLIVAR, General, proclaimed Dictator by the congress of Peru, Feb. 10, 1824 ; president for life of the Colombian republic, by the Congress of Lima, Aug. 19, 1826, at Bogota, June 13, 1828 ; decree of, for letting to farm the factories of tobacco throughout the republic of Colombia, July 18, 1828 ; for augmenting the army of the Colombian republic to 40,000, in consequence of the accumulations of Spanish troops in the Havana, Aug. 7 ; proclamation of, to the Colombians, Sept. 13, 1828 ; conspiracy against the life and government of, Sept. 25, 1828 ; died, December 17, 1830.

BONAPARTE arrived in France from Egypt, Oct. 16, 1799 ; appointed first consul, Nov. 10 ; declared chief consul for life,

Emperor. July, 1802 ; proclaimed Emperor of the Gauls, May 20, 1804 ; his coronation by the Pope, Dec. 2 ; assumed

Crowned. the title of King of Italy, and crowned, May, 1805 ; left Paris for Spain, Sept. 30, 1808 ; dissolved his

Married marriage with Josephine, Jan. 14, 1810 ; married Maria

Maria Louisa. Louisa ; Archduchess of Austria, April 1 ; had a son

Abdication. born, March 23, 1811 ; arrived in Paris at midnight,

Elba. Dec. 18, 1812 ; his abdication, April 5, 1814 ; sent to Elba, April 28 ; landed at Cannes from Elba, March 1,

St. Helena. 1815 ; gave himself up to the British, and sent to St. Helena, Aug. 1815 ; died, May 5, 1821 ; his will registered in England, Aug. 5, 1824.

BOMBAY, given by the Portuguese to Charles II., with Tangiers in Africa, and £300,000, as a portion with the Infanta in marriage, 1662 ; granted by William III. to the East-India Company, 1688.

BOMBS, invented at Venlo, 1588 ; mortars soon afterwards.

BOSPHORUS, the, closed by the Turkish government, Sept. 18, 1828 ; declared in a state of blockade by the Russian Admiral, Greig, Dec. 31, 1828.

BOTHWELL, Earl of, supposed to have murdered Lord Darnley, husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, 1567 ; but, after being tried and acquitted, he forcibly seized the queen, and was at length married to her in the same year ; died, 1596.

BOULOGNE, France, besieged and taken by Henry VIII., 1544 ; sold to France for 400,000 crowns, 1550 ; Sir Sidney Smith failed in an attack on the flotilla there, Nov. 1805.

- BOYNE**, (battle of) between King William and King James, when the latter was defeated, July 1, 1690.
- BRAZIL**, discovered by the Portuguese, 1500; who settled there, 1549; diamond mines discovered, 1730; the royal family of Portugal arrived at, 1807; revolution there, 1821; its independence declared, and the prince regent declared emperor, 1822; the king of Portugal ratified the treaty concluded with, and took the title of Emperor of, 1825; war with Buenos Ayres, 1826; death of the dowager princess of, at Lisbon, Aug. 8, 1829.
- BUENOS AYRES**, founded 1535, by Pedro de Mendoza; rebuilt, 1580; taken from the Spaniards, by Sir Home Popham, June 21, 1806; re-taken, after an attack of three days, August 12; British attack on, under Lieut. General Whitelock, in which the British were repulsed, July 6, 1807; declaration of independence published, July 19, 1816.
- BULGARIANS**, defeated by Basilus, emperor of the East, who made 15,000 of them prisoners, and caused their eyes to be put out, except one in a hundred, whom he left one eye, that they might serve as leaders to the rest, 1014.
- BYRON**, Commodore, circumnavigated the globe, leaving England June 21, 1764, and returning May 9, 1766. — *Byron*, Lord, having arrived in Greece to aid the inhabitants in their struggle to throw off the Turkish yoke, died there, April 19, 1824.
- BYZANTIUM**, built by a colony of Athenians, B. C. 670.
- CADIZ**, siege of, raised July 25, 1812; massacre at, by the soldiers, March 10, 1820; declared a free port by a decree of Ferdinand VII., Jan. 24, 1829.
- CADMUS**, carried the Egyptian letters into Greece, and founded Thebes, B. C. 1493.
- CAIRO**, taken by the British, May 11, 1801.
- CAMBRIDGE**, once called Granta, built by Carausius; university chartered, 531; founded, 915; the town burned by the Danes, 1010; its castle built, 1067.
- CANADA**, discovered 1499; settled by the French, 1534.
- CANARY ISLANDS**, discovered by a Norman, 1405; conquered by the Spaniards, 1491.
- CANDIA**, the ancient Crete, once subject to Greece, sold to the Venetians, 1194, who held it till taken by the Turks, after 22 years' siege, 1669.
- CANNING**, MR., first official appointment, 1799; appointed first lord of the treasury, April 10, 1827; died Aug. 8, same year.
- CANOVA**, the celebrated sculptor, died at Venice, Oct. 12, 1822.
- CANUTE**, son and successor of Swenon, king of Denmark, and the

- Crowned.* first Danish king in England, invaded this country, 1015; fought several battles with Edmund II., and on the death of Edmund, he took the crown, 1017; attacked Norway, and took possession of that crown, 1028; made Malcolm, king of Scots, do homage to him for Cumberland, 1031; died at Shaftsbury, 1036; was buried at Winchester; left three sons, and was succeeded by his second son, Harold.
- CAPE OF GOOD HOPE**, taken by the British troops, Sept. 16, 1795; taken by General Baird and Admiral Sir Home Popham, Jan. 10, 1806; ceded to England, 1814; disastrous gale at, four vessels wrecked, June 15, 1828.
- CARDINALS**, originally the parish priests at Rome; title began to be used, 308; college of, founded by Pope Paschal I., 817; did not elect the Popes till 1160; wore the red hat (to remind them, that they ought to shed their blood, if required, for religion,) and were declared princes of the church, 1222.
- CARTERET**, Captain, set sail with Wallis, to go round the world, July 26, 1766; returned, February 20, 1769.
- CARTHAGE**, founded by the Tyrians, B. C. 1259; built by Queen Dido, about 869; destroyed B. C. 104.
- CARTHAGENA**, Spain, or New Carthage, built by Asdrubal, the Carthaginian general, B. C. 239.
- CARTHAGENIANS** entered Sicily, B. C. 409, where they destroyed Selinus and Himera, but were repulsed by Hermocrates; defeated by Timoleon, at Agrigentum, 340; under Xantippus, they took Regulus prisoner, 255; their army defeated by the Romans, 260.
- CASTIGLIONI**, CARDINAL, elected Pope, and assumed the name of Pius VIII., March 31, 1829.
- CATALONIA**, kingdom of, conquered by the Goths under Ataulph, 414; by the Saracens, 714; taken from the Moors by Lewis, the son of Charlemagne, 800; united to Spain, 1492.
- CATHOLICS**, the Romish Christians first so called, 38; Relief-bill for the Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland passed, 1829.
- CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION** in full establishment, and great weekly subscriptions (*rents*) collected, 1824; resumed its sittings, July 26, 1828; act passed for its suppression, and they vote their own dissolution, Feb. 12, 1829.
- CHARLEMAGNE**, or Charles the Great, king of France, by succession, 768; crowned king of Italy, 774; subdued Saxony, 785; was emperor of the west, by conquest, 800; died first emperor of Germany, 813, aged 70.
- CHARLES EDWARD**, Prince, (the young Pretender,) died at Rome, 1780.

CHARLES I., second son and successor of James I., born 1600 ; succeeded his father on the English throne, March 27, 1625 ; crowned, Feb. 2, 1626 ; went to the House of Commons, and there demanded a surrender of five of their members, (Hollis, Sir Arthur Hazlerig, Hamden, Pym, and Strode,) whom he accused of high treason, for opposing him, 1642 ; apprehensive of danger from the enraged multitude, he retired to York immediately afterwards ; raised his standard first at Nottingham, Aug. 25, following, and waged war with his Parliament ; quitted his broken army at Oxford, travelled in the disguise of a servant, and put himself into the hands of the Scotch at Newark, May 5, 1646, who confined him, and sold him to the Parliament for £400,000, August 8, following ; the Parliament kept him in custody at Holmsby, from whence he was carried off, by force, to the independent army at Newmarket, by one Joyce, a cornet, June 3, 1647 ; brought to Hampton Court soon after, from whence he escaped, and fled to the Isle of Wight, November following, where he was made a close prisoner in Carisbrook Castle, July 29, 1648 ; soon after, he was set at liberty at Newport ; seized again, and confined in Hurst Castle, December 1, following ; removed to Windsor, December 23 ; to St. James's House, January 19, 1649 ; tried the next day ; condemned, the 27th ; beheaded at Whitehall, the 30th, aged 48, and buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

CHIMNEYS first built in England, 1200.

CHINA, monarchy of, commenced B. C. 2367 ; but its history does not extend above the Greek Olympiads. Fohi is by many writers supposed to be the founder of the empire, and its first sovereign, B. C. 2247. The country conquered by the Eastern Tartars, when the emperor and his family killed themselves, A. D. 1644.

CHRISTIAN, name of, first given to the disciples of Christ at Antioch, 40.

CHRISTIANITY introduced into Britian, A. D. 60.

CHYMISTRY and distilling introduced into Europe by the Spanish Moors, 1150 ; they learned it of the Africans, and these of the Egyptians.

CIMBRI, war with, B. C. 113. At a battle between the Cimbri and Teutones, and the Romans, 80,000 of the latter, with their allies, were killed, and 70,000 slaves, B. C. 107.

CLARENCE, Duke of, regent of France, son of Henry IV., slain at the battle of Beauge, April 3, 1421. — Brother of Edward IV., condemned for arraigning public justice, and put

to death privately, by being drowned, at his own desire, as is said, (but without good authority,) in a butt of Malmsey in the Tower, 1478, aged 27.—Brother of George IV., appointed Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, April 17, 1827; resigned his office, Aug. 12, 1828.

CLOCKS, called water-clocks, first used in Rome, 158 before Christ; clocks and dials set up in churches, 613; clocks made to strike by the Arabians, about 851, and by the Italians, about 1300; repeating clocks and watches invented, 1676.

COACHES, first used in England, 1155; an act passed to prevent men from riding in coaches, as effeminate, 43 Elizabeth, 1601; began to ply in the streets of London, 1626; glass ones first brought from Brussels to Paris, 1660; act for licensing hackney coaches passed, 1693.

COAL-MINES, discovered in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, about 1300.

COALS, first used in London in the reign of Edward I., when the smoke was supposed to corrupt the air so much, that he forbade the use of them by proclamation, 1273; first brought from Newcastle to London, 1381.

COCHRANE, Lord, indicted, with others, 1814; escaped from King's Bench, and voted in Parliament, 1815; left England with a naval force to assist the Greeks, 1826.

CODE OF JUSTINIAN, published 529.

COFFEE, introduced into Arabia Felix, 1454; became known at Constantinople, and coffee-houses opened, 1554; brought to Marseilles, 1644; the art of roasting and making it introduced at London by a Greek servant, and house opened in George Yard, Lombard Street, 1652.

COIN, first used in Britain B. C. 25; the first sterling, coined 1216: before this time rents were paid in kind, and money was found only in the coffers of the barons. Milling the coin introduced, 1662; copper coin first made current, 1672.

CLOTH, manufacture first established by Edward I.; cloth first made at Kendal, 1390.

COLCHESTER, once a Roman colony, built B. C. 125; castle built, 921.

COLOMBIA, Republic of, first Congress of, May 25, 1826; conspiracy against the government, and the influence of General Bolivar, April 9, 1828.

COLOSSUS, of Rhodes, thrown down by an earthquake, B. C. 224; it was of brass, and weighed 713,000lbs.

COLOMBIAN LOAN, of £4,750,000, circulated in London, May 16, 1824.

COLUMBUS, Christopher, the discoverer of America, made his first voyage, 1492; died, 1526.

COMEDY, the first, acted at Athens on a stage, B. C. 562; those of Terence first acted, B. C. 154; the first regular one performed in England, 1551.

COMMON PRAYER, published in English, with authority of Parliament, 1548.

COMPASS, Mariner's, invented by Murphy, a Dutchman, 1229.

CONSTANTINE, Grand Duke, voluntarily renounced the Russian throne, Nov. 1825.

CONSTANTINOPLE, founded by the Argives, B. C. 658; besieged and destroyed, 193; received its present name from Constantine the Great, who removed there the seat of the eastern empire, 324; suffered greatly by fire, pestilence, famine, and an earthquake that overturned its wall and 17 towers, Sept. 27, 446; had first an emperor, 1268; taken from the Greeks by Mahomet II., who slew the emperor and 60,000 inhabitants—this put an end to the eastern empire, which began with the reign of Arcadius, 395, and continued 1055 years, 1463; the ambassadors of England and France arrive at, June 20, 1829.

CONVENTION concluded between Great Britain and Spain for satisfying the claims of British merchants, June 26, 1828; between the Viceroy of Egypt and Sir Edward Codrington, for the evacuation of the Morea and the delivery of the Greek captives, Aug. 5, 1828; between France and Brazil, for the indemnity of the proprietors of French vessels seized and condemned in the river Plata, Aug. 21, 1828.

COOK, Captain, sailed July 30, 1768, to go round the world; returned, August, 1771; again, to explore the southern hemisphere, July 13, 1772; returned, July 29, 1775; killed by some savages on another voyage, 1779; ship returned, 1780.

COPENHAGEN, burnt, 77 streets destroyed, 1723; Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelson passed the sound, and, after destroying the fleet, made a peace with the Danes, April 2, 1801.

CORDOVA, the first Roman colony in Spain, by Marcellus; the residence of the Moorish princes, 759; kingdom of, destroyed, 1014.

CORINTH, formed into a state, B. C. 1184; destroyed by the Romans, B. C. 146.

CORINTHIAN WAR, began, by the alliance of the Athenians, &c. against Lacedæmon, B. C. 394.

CORNWALLIS, Lord, defeated the Americans at Camden, Aug. 16, 1780; British troops under him surrendered to the Americans, at Yorktown, 1781; died in India, aged 66, Oct. 5, 1805.

CORONATION, of George IV., July 19, 1821; Charles X., at Rheims, in France, May 29, 1825; Nicholas, at Moscow, Sept. 3, 1826.

CORSICA, dependent on Genoa till 1730; became free, 1733; elected Theodore king, 1736; ceded to France by Genoa, 1770; sold to Germany for about £150,000, 1781; the Corsicans acknowledge George III. as their King, 1794; the island evacuated by the English, Nov. 1796.

CROMWELL, OLIVER, born at Huntingdon, April 25, 1599; made a colonel, 1643; made lord lieutenant, and went over to Ireland with his army, July, 1649, which he almost subdued; returned, May, 1650; made general of the army, June 21 following, having taken near 7000 prisoners at the battle of Worcester, whom he sold for slaves to the Americans; made protector for life, December 12, 1653; elected king, but refused the title, May 8, 1657; died at Whitehall, September 3, 1658.

CROMWELL, RICHARD, proclaimed protector on the death of his father, September 3, 1658; deposed April 22, 1659; died in England, July 13, 1712, aged 85.

CROWN, the first Roman that wore one was Tarquin I., B. C. 616; first used in England, 872; the triple one, or tiara, first worn by Pope Urban V., 1364; before, the Pope wore only one with two circles.

CRUSADE, or Holy War, between the Christians and Mahometans, 1095; which in the end cost the lives of 200,000,000 of men. A second crusade, undertaken by Louis VII. of France, 1145; a third under Richard I. of England, 1190; a fourth under Philip II. of France, 1204; a fifth under Louis IX. of France, against Egypt, 1248; the last, under Louis IX., against Tunis, where Louis lost his life, 1270.

CYPRUS, war of, finished by a treaty, after a continuance of two years, B. C. 385.

CYRENE, in Africa, founded B. C. 648; left by Ptolemy Apion to the Romans, 97.

CYRUS, first king of the Medes and Persians, B. C. 559; conquered Cræsus, 548; issued an edict for the return of the Jews, 536.

DANES, their first descent upon England, at Portland, 787; their second, in Northumberland, 794, when they were repelled, and perished by shipwreck. They landed on Sheppy Island, 832; again, in Cornwall, and were defeated by Egbert, 836; again, at Charmouth, Dorsetshire, from 35 ships, and stood their ground, 837; defeated Ethelwolf, 840; landed at the mouth of the

Thames, from 350 vessels, and took Canterbury and London, 851; subdued by Ethelwolf at Okeley, in Surry, 853; invaded Northumberland, and seized York, 867; defeated Ethelred and his brother Alfred, at Basing and Merton, 871; took Exeter, 876; took Chippenham, 877; 120 of their ships wrecked at Swanwich, Dorsetshire, 877; Alfred entered into treaty with them, 882; their fleet totally destroyed at Apuldore, by Alfred, 894; invaded Anglesea, 900; submitted to Edward the Elder, 921; invaded Dorsetshire, 982; landed again in Essex, 991, and were bribed to quit the kingdom; their fleet defeated, 992; fresh invasions by them, near Bristol and in Kent, and had £24,000 given them to depart, 998; numbers of them massacred, by order of Ethelred II., November 13, 1002; continued their ravages, and defeated the English at Ipswich, 1010; took Canterbury, and put nine out of ten of the inhabitants to death, 1011; settled in Scotland, 1020; expelled England, 1041; landed again at Sandwich, 1047, and carried off great plunder to Flanders; joined the Northumbrians, burned York, and slew 3000 Normans, 1069; invaded England again, but, bribed by William I., quitted it, 1074.

DARNLEY, LORD, great grandson of Henry VII., born 1547; married Mary, Queen of Scots, 1565; and took the title of King Henry; headed the assassins of David Rizzio, 1566; murdered, February 10, 1567.

DANTZIC, inundation at, by which 10,000 head of Cattle, and 4000 houses, were destroyed, and many lives lost, April 2, 1829.

DANUBE, passage of the, by the Russian advanced guard, June 8, 1828; 35 Turkish vessels destroyed here by a Russian flotilla, June 9.

DARDANELLES, blockade of the, by the Russians, Oct. 1, 1828.

DELPHI, first sacred war concerning the temple, B. C. 449; second sacred war, on Delphi being attacked by the Phocians, 356.

DEMETRIUS, king of Syria, defeated and killed by Alexander Balas, B. C. 149.

DEMETRIUS PHALERIUS, began his rule in Egypt, which he governed for 10 years, B. C. 317.

DENMARK, the ancient kingdom of the Goths, its first king reigned, 714; embraced Christianity, 940; united with the crown of Norway, 1412, and with Sweden, 1497; separated from Sweden, when Gustavus Vasa was elected king, 1528; crown of, made hereditary and ab-

solute, 1660; revolution of, January 17, 1772; Copenhagen bombarded by the English, 1807; commercial treaty between Denmark and England, 1824.

DIANA, temple of, at Ephesus, burned by the Amazons, about 1182; again, by Erostratus, in order to perpetuate his name, B. C. 356; again, by the Goths, in their third naval invasion, about 256.

DIONYSIUS, usurpation of, B. C. 409; besieged Rhegium, 388, and took it after 11 months; began the first Punic war, 384; expelled from Syracuse by Dion, 357.

DISSENTERS, first separated from the Church of England, 1571; the test act repealed, 1828.

DOMINGO, ST., independence of, 1798.

DON MIGUEL, departed from Portugal, May, 1824; swore fealty to the Portuguese constitution, at Vienna, Oct. 4, 1826; Donna Maria betrothed to, Oct. 29; arrived in London, Nov. 30, 1827; left England for Lisbon, Feb. 9, 1828; arrived at Lisbon, and took the prescribed oaths as Regent of Portugal, Feb. 22; changed the command of the provinces, and the colonels of the constitutional regiments, for other officers more attached to his person, March 11; abolished by decree the law of elections of the 7th of August, 1826, March 17; convoked the assembly of the three estates, according to the alleged ancient usage of the monarchy, May 3; defeated the army of the Junta of Oporto, at Condeixa, June 24; declared by the Three Estates the legitimate King of Portugal, June 25; took possession of Oporto, July 3; formally accepted the title of king, July 4; defeated the Constitutionalists at Valdeste, July 6; dissolved the Three Estates of Portugal, July 12; sent an expedition to take possession of Madeira, Aug. 23; ordered all coffee-houses at Lisbon to be closed, Oct. 10; decree of, directing the scrupulous observance of the legal privileges of British subjects, Nov. 24; sailing of the squadron from Lisbon, fitted out by his order for the reduction of Terceira, Feb. 20, 1829.

DOOMSDAY-BOOK, which contained a survey of the British kingdom, began 1080, finished 1086.

DORT, in Holland, sea broke in at, drowned 100,000 people, April 17, 1446; synod of, began, November 3, 1618; ended, April 19, 1619.

DOVER CASTLE, built by Julius Cæsar; the tower of, built, 47; old church dedicated, 156; town chartered by Edward the Confessor; priory built, 1130; pier built, 1539.

DRACO, published his laws at Athens, B. C. 624.

DRAKE, SIR FRANCIS, set sail from Plymouth, England, for his voyage round the world, 1577; died, Jan. 28, 1595, aged 50.

DRUIDS, an order of men among the ancient Britons, who acted as priests and magistrates, and one of whom was occasionally invested with the supreme authority.

DUBLIN, city, wall built, about 838; stormed by Dermot, 1171; its first charter granted 1173; castle built, 1220.

EDMUND II., styled Ironside, on account of his strength, son of Ethelred II., whom he succeeded, 1016, aged 27, but was opposed by Canute, and, after many battles, it was agreed to divide the kingdom between them; but Edmund was soon after murdered at Oxford by two of his chamberlains, 1017, and Canute, king of Denmark, succeeded.

EDRED, succeeded his brother, Edmund I., on the throne, 948; died, 955; succeeded by his nephew Edwy, son of Edmund I.

EDWARD THE ELDER, second son of Alfred, whom he succeeded to the throne, 900.

EDWARD THE MARTYR, eldest son of Edgar, succeeded to his father's crown, 975, aged 15; stabbed at the instigation of his step-mother, Elfrida, who opposed his succession, in favour of her own son, Ethelred, 979, who succeeded him.

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, youngest son of Ethelred II., succeeded his half-brother, Hardicanute, on the throne, 1041; married Editha, daughter of Earl Godwin, 1043; supported Malcolm, heir to the crown of Scotland, against Macbeth, the usurper, 1054. He caused the Saxon laws to be revised and amended, and introduced the French language and customs into England. He was the first who touched for the king's evil, 1058; verbally nominated William I. to be his successor; died, January 5, 1066, aged 65; buried in Westminster Abbey, and was succeeded by Harold II., son of Earl Godwin.

EDWARD I., eldest son of Henry III., born June 16, 1239; married Eleanor, princess of Castile, 1255; taken prisoner by the rebel army, 1264; released on ignominious terms, 1265; obtained a complete victory over the barons, at Evesham, August 4, following; wounded by an assassin, 1271; succeeded to his father's crown, Nov. 16, 1272; landed in England, July 25, 1274; crowned at Westminster, August 19, following; went and did homage to the king of France, for the duchy of Guienne, 1279; subdued Wales, 1283; subdued Scotland, and sent king Baliol to the Tower, 1296; died, at Burgh, in Cumberland, July 7, 1307; was buried at West-

- minster, and succeeded by his fourth son, Edward II.
- EDWARD II.**, fourth son of Edward I., born at Caernarvon, Wales, April 25, 1284; he was the first Prince of Wales; succeeded his father, July 7, 1307; went to France, and married Isabella, the King's daughter, 1308; obliged by the Barons to vest the government of the kingdom in 12 persons, March 16, 1308; dethroned by his queen, January 13, 1327; and was succeeded by his son, Edward III.; put to a cruel death at Berkeley Castle, at the instance of Mortimer, the queen's paramour, September 21, following, and buried at Gloucester.
- EDWARD III.**, eldest son of Edward II., succeeded his father, January 13, 1327; being a minor, the queen dowager and Mortimer governed till 1330; but he afterwards confined his mother and put Mortimer to death; he next reduced Scotland, and took the king prisoner; did homage for Guienna, to the king of France, at Amiens, 1337; took the title of King of France, quartered the arms of France, the fleur de lis, which were anciently spears, and added the motto, Dieu et mon droit, 1339; chosen emperor of Germany, which he refused, August, 1348; instituted the order of the garter, 1349; defeated the French at Poitiers, and took the king and his son prisoners, 1356; embarked with 100,000 men for Calais, Oct. 28, 1359; raised the siege of Paris, April, 1360, when a storm near Chartres destroyed 1000 men and 6000 horses; king of France ransomed for 3,000,000 of crowns, July following; died at Richmond, June 21, 1377; buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II., son of Edward the Black Prince.
- EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE** (so called from his black hair and black armour) son of Edward III., born June 15, 1330; made prince of Aquitaine, 1362; brought the king of France prisoner to England, from the battle of Poitiers, 1356; died, 1376.
- EDWARD IV.**, a descendant of the Duke of Clarence, Edward III.'s second son, born September, 1442; elected king when Henry VI. was deposed, March 5, 1461; crowned, June 29, following; privately married Lady Elizabeth Gray, 1464; in the civil war he was taken prisoner by the Earl of Warwick, March, 1470, but escaped soon afterwards; expelled the kingdom, 1470, and Henry VI. restored to his crown, after six years imprisonment; Edward returned, as Duke of York, March 25, 1471; beat the Earl of Warwick, at Barnet; was re-

stored, and Henry VI. sent to the tower; died, April 8, 1483, at Westminster, and was succeeded by his son, Edward V.

EDWARD, son of Henry VI., murdered by Clarence and Gloucester, in presence of Edward IV., May 21, 1471, aged 18.

EDWARD V., son of Edward IV., born 1740; succeeded his father, April 9, 1483, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, protector; conveyed to the Tower, May, 1483; deposed, June 20, following, and, with his brother, the Duke of York, smothered in the Tower soon afterwards, by order of his uncle, who, as Richard III., succeeded him.

EDWARD VI., son of Henry VIII., by Jane Seymour, his third queen, born, October 12, 1537; succeeded his father, January 28, 1547; his uncle, the Duke of Somerset, protector; settled the crown on Lady Jane Grey, May, 1553; died of a consumption at Greenwich, July 6, following, and was succeeded by his sister Mary.

EDWIN, king of Northumberland, the first Christian king, succeeded Redwald as eighth monarch of Britain, 624; killed in battle, 633, aged 46; buried at Whitby, Yorkshire, and was succeeded by Oswald, his nephew, king of Northumberland.

EDWY, son of Edmund I., succeeded his uncle, Edred, 955, aged 17; resigned part of his kingdom, Northumberland and Mercia, to his brother, Edgar; died, 959; buried at Winchester, and was succeeded by Edgar.

EGBERT, son of Woden, the father of the English monarchy, began his reign, as king of Wessex 800; conquered Mercia, 819; and every other of the seven kingdoms, and became sovereign of all England south of the Humber, and called it England, 827; drove the Danes out of Britain, 836; died, 838, and was succeeded by his son Ethelwolf.

EGFRID, succeeded his father, Offa, as seventeenth king of Britain, 798; died the same year, after reigning six months.

EGYPT, the kingdom of, began under Misraim, the son of Ham, the second son of Noah, B. C. 2188, and lasted 1663 years; conquered by Cambyzes, 525; revolted from the Persians, under Isnarus, assisted by the Athenians, 463; taken by Alexander, 332, reduced to a province, 31; conquered by the Turks, A. D. 1517; invaded by the French, under Bonaparte, 1798, but who, by the aid of the British, were eventually expelled, 1800.

ELECTRICITY, first idea of, given by two globes of brimstone, by Otto-guericke, 1467; electric shock discovered at Leyden, by Cuneus, 1746; that it would fire spirits first known, 1756; great discoveries made by Dr. Franklin as to the electric nature of lightning, 1780.

ELIZABETH, daughter of Henry VIII., by his second queen, Ann Boleyn, born Sept. 7, 1533, and created Princess of Wales soon after; declared illegitimate, 1536; restored by Parliament to her right of succession, 1544; that right set aside in favour of Lady Jane Grey, 1553; imprisoned in the Tower, by queen Mary, 1554; ditto at Woodstock, 1554; released at the intercession of king Philip, April 9, 1555; succeeded her half-sister, Mary, on the throne, Nov. 17, 1558; crowned at Westminster, Jan. 15, 1559; succoured the Protestants in France, 1568; invited them to England, which gave birth to sundry manufactures, 1569; excommunicated by the Pope for her zeal in the Protestant cause; died, at Richmond, March 24, 1603; buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by her third cousin, James VI., of Scotland.

ENGLAND, originally inhabited by the Britons, a branch of the ancient Gauls, or Celtæ; the western part, in the time of the Romans, was inhabited by the Belgæ; the northern part, by the Brigantes; South Wales by the Silures, and Norfolk and Suffolk by the Icenii. Invaded by Julius Cæsar, B. C. 54; subdued by Claudius, 64, and completely so by Agricola, 85. The Romans kept possession of it till 410. Conquered by the Saxons, 455, who were invited over by the ancient inhabitants, and who divided it into seven kingdoms, called the Heptarchy. Ravaged by the Picts and Scots, 448. Erected into a kingdom by Egbert, by a union of all the kingdoms of the heptarchy, 827. Conquered by the Danes, 877; recovered by Alfred, 880. Divided into counties and hundreds, 886. Invaded by the Scots, who were defeated by Athelstan, 921; by the Welsh, 984; by Sweyn, king of Denmark, 1003; again by Sweyn, and almost subdued by him, 1013; by the Irish, 1069; by Malcolm, of Scotland, who burnt several churches, &c. 1071; again, 1091; again, 1093, when Malcolm and his son were killed at Alnwick; by Robert, Duke of Normandy, 1101; by David of Scotland, 1136; again by the Welsh, with success, 1136; by the Scots, 1183; by Henry, Duke of Richmond, 1485.

EPAMINONDAS, defeated by the Lacedæmonians, B. C. 371; killed at the battle of Mantinea, 363.

ERA, or fixed period, from whence certain people or nations counted their years: the Egyptian canicular year began B. C. 1325; that of the Olympiads, 776; that of Nabonassar, 747; Philippic, or death of Alexander, 324; Metonic

cycle, 432; Calippic period, 330; of contracts, or Seleucidæ, 312; Christian, A. D. 4; of Dioclesian, or era of martyrs, 284; of Hegira, or flight of Mahomet, 622; Persian, or of Yezdegird, 632.

ETHELBALD I., king of Mercia, succeeded Ceolred as fifteenth king of Britain, 716.

ETHELBALD II., son and successor of Ethelwolf, married his mother-in-law, the Princess of France; began to reign in Wessex, 857.

ETHELBERT II., succeeded his father Ethelwolf in Kent, 857, and his brother, in Wessex, 860.

ETHELBERT, fifth king of Kent, succeeded Ceaulin as sixth king of Britain, 592.

ETHELRED, succeeded his brother, Wulfer, as twelfth king of Britain, 674.

ETHELRED I., succeeded his brothers, Ethelbald and Ethelbert, 866.

ETHELRED II., succeeded his brother, Edward the Martyr, and was anointed king by Dunstan, at Kingston-upon-Thames, aged 12, 979.

ETHELWOLF, bishop of Winchester, succeeded his father, Egbert, as king, 838.

FEUDAL LAW, introduced 1070. This was dividing the kingdom into baronies, giving them to certain persons, and requiring those persons to furnish the king with money, and a stated number of soldiers.

FLORIDA, discovered, 1512; ceded to the British crown, 1763; afterwards to Spain; and by Spain to the United States of North America, 1820.

FOREST, NEW, made, 1081, by William I., who for that purpose destroyed 36 parishes, and depopulated the country 30 miles round.

FRANCE, the country of the ancient Gauls; a colony of the Belgæ, from Germany, were permitted to settle in it, B. C. 200; conquered by the Romans, B. C. 25; by the Goths, Vandals, Alans, Suevi, and Burgundi, who divided it amongst them from 400 to 486. The Franks, from whom the French are derived, occupied part of Brabant, 130 years before the reign of Clovis; and it is the only state in Europe that can boast a perpetual succession from the conquerors of the Western empire. Its first king was Pharamond, who began to reign in 418; Clovis was the first Christian king, 481; the assemblies, called the States General, first met, 1302, and continued to 1614; the English crown lost all its possessions in France, between 1341 and 1359. The revolution in France began, 1789; the nobility, and all religious orders, suppressed, 1790; Louis

XVI. beheaded, Jan. 21, 1793; his queen, Maria Antoinette, beheaded, Oct. 16, 1793; Bonaparte made first consul, 1799; consul for life, 1802, and emperor, 1804; married Maria Louisa, Princess of Austria, 1810; France invaded, and Paris entered, by the Allied Powers, 1815, when Napoleon Bonaparte abdicated the throne and retired to Elba, but returned to France, March 1, 1815; defeated at the battle of Waterloo, June 18, and eventually banished to St. Helena, Aug. 12, the Allied Powers being a second time in possession of Paris, and Louis XVIII. having made his second entry, July 8, 1815.

FREEMASONS, the society of, as some say, took its rise from a set of foreigners, who called themselves Freemasons, from none being acquainted with the secrets of their order, but such as they admitted free among them; and they are said to have introduced the art of building with stone into England, about 670; others say, the institution is as early as the building of Solomon's temple.

GAMES, OLYMPIC, first celebrated in Elis by the Idæi Dactyli, B. C. 1453; instituted by Pelops, 1307; celebrated by Hercules, 1222.

GAULS, their first irruption into Italy, B. C. 588; burned Rome, 390.

GAUDALOUPE, taken by the English, July 10, 1815.

GAZETTES, so called from a small Italian piece of money, Gazetta, given to read them; introduced in Venice, 1600; in France, 1631; in Leipsig, 1715; in Amsterdam, 1732; at the Hague, 1735; at Cologne, 1756; courier of the Lower Rhine, 1764; the English Gazette first published at Oxford, Nov. 7, 1665.

GENOA, republic, founded about B. C. 63; the present one, A. D. 950.

GEORGE I. elector of Hanover, ascended the British throne, August 1, 1714.

GEORGE II., son of George I., by Sophia, daughter of the Duke of Zell, succeeded to the crown, June 15, 1727.

GEORGE III., son of Frederic, Prince of Wales, born June 4, 1738; succeeded his grandfather, George II., Oct. 26, 1760; made the judges independent, March 17, 1761; married Charlotte, daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg, Sept. 8, 1761; crowned, Sept. 22, following; symptoms of insanity showed themselves, 1788; general thanksgiving for his recovery—he attended the service at St. Paul's, April 28, 1789; his indisposition announced, Nov. 1, 1810; his death, in the 82d year of his age, and 60th of his reign, Jan. 29, 1820.

GEORGE IV. proclaimed Jan. 31, 1820; crowned in Westminster Abbey with great splendour, July 19, 1821.

GEORGIUM SIDUS, the new planet, discovered by Herschel, March 13, 1781.

GERMANY, from Germann, or warlike man, being anciently divided into several independent states, made no figure in history till B. C. 25, when the people withstood the power of the Romans, and expelled them in 290; the greatest part conquered by the Huns from China, 432, but not totally subdued till Charlemagne became master of the whole, 802. The Emperor of Germany assumed the title of the Emperor of Austria, August 11, 1804.

GIBRALTAR, taken by Sir George Rooke, July 24, 1704; besieged by the Spaniards, Feb. 27, 1727; again, May, 1731; again, 1781; nearly destroyed by a storm, Feb. 3, 1766; besieged again by the Spaniards, from 1780 to Sept. 13, 1782, when their floating batteries were burnt by red hot balls from the garrison, commanded by General Elliott; official declaration of the existence of a fever of a suspicious nature at, and a proclamation issued for closing the courts of justice and places of worship, Sept. 5, 1828; termination of the fatal epidemic fever at, Jan. 12, 1829.

GLASGOW, university founded, 1450; cathedral founded, 1136; castle, great tower of, built, 1426.

GLASS, art of making, brought to England from France, 674; cast plate, blown plate, art of, discovered by chance, 1164.

GOOD-HOPE, cape of, discovered by the Portuguese, 1487; first doubled by Vasca di Gama, 1497; ditto, by the English, 1591.

GOTHS, the, who inhabited all the country from the Baltic to the Euxine seas, first mentioned as invading the Romans, 250; waged war with them, 366; from which time may be derived the fall of the Roman empire. The whole nation, a million in number, through fear of the Huns, removed, with the leave of the emperor Valens, to the waste lands in Thrace, 376. Rebelled against the Romans, 377, and were quelled; being afterwards attacked by Valens, the Roman army was cut to pieces, and the emperor killed. The Goths capitulated with, and submitted to, the Romans, Oct. 3, 382. Embraced Christianity, 400. Pillaged Rome and massacred the inhabitants, 410. Slew 300,000 inhabitants of Milan, 539.

GRANADA, kingdom of, conquered by the Moors, 715; the last Moorish prince was Abouabdoulah, who was conquered by the Castilians, 1492.